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PRESIDENTIAL INABILITY

(Mr. ROBISON (at the request of Mr. GURNEY) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. ROBISON. Mr. Speaker, I have today reintroduced legislation in the form of two House joint resolutions providing for a constitutional amendment and the establishment of a permanent commission relating to the subject of presidential inability and succession.

The language of the Constitution is vague as to who is to determine that presidential inability exists, what constitutes inability, and who determines when the inability no longer exists. One of the resolutions I have today introduced would amend the Constitution and remove this element of doubt by giving the Congress these powers. The language of this amendment has been approved and recommended by the house of delegates of the American Bar Association.

The other resolution I have introduced provides for the establishment of a Commission on Presidential Disability composed of 10 members from both the executive and legislative branches of the Government, including minority party representatives, whose duty it would be to decide the President's ability to discharge his duties in a questionable situation. It would also provide for the President to declare his own disability and to declare an end to any such self-imposed disability.

The shortcoming of our Constitution in this regard has been of concern to me for several Congresses, and as time goes on and as the events of recent history have so forcibly impressed upon us, the need for such reform becomes more apparent and immediate. I am gratified that there seems to be a favorable climate for consideration by this Congress, and that the administration has at last seen fit to offer its support for this much-needed reform.

The President's recent hospitalization, while not for a serious ailment, has once again aroused the interest and concern of the general public for some action to remedy the existing situation. This interest has been bolstered by the backing of the President himself as evidenced in his message to this Congress on January 28. As he rightly pointed out in that message, the time to act is now. We can ill afford to delay any longer. While I am sure that it is the fervent hope of us all that the provisions of these reforms may never be put to test, we must realize our duty to provide for such an eventuality. We know only too well that the need for such machinery can, and in all probability will again, present itself, without warning and in but a moment's time.

There are very encouraging signs in the other body that indicate forthcoming action on the presidential inability and succession problem based on the recent Presidential message, and we are, of course, all aware of the vote in the Senate in the waning days of the 88th

Congress which passed such an amendment. I have some fault to find with the provisions of that amendment, but the important thing is that action be taken and soon. I would hope that the House and its appropriate committees will take an immediate and active interest in this extremely important subject so that when another emergency or cloudy situation arises in the Presidency, no one in the Congress can be blamed for not having done his utmost to insure that the constitutional void is filled.

REPEAL OF ADMISSIONS TAXES

(Mr. MINSHALL (at the request of Mr. GURNEY) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MINSHALL. Mr. Speaker, the President's decision as to which excise taxes to eliminate still remains in doubt, although we have the administration's assurance that cuts are forthcoming.

It is to be hoped that wartime-imposed taxes on entertainment will be among those to be erased. The entertainment world is in a state of economic distress and a repeal of taxes in this area would spur new employment among those in the industry.

We all have seen the empty theaters and clubs in our major cities, many of them out of business and boarded up. Presently almost one-fourth of all our larger theaters are in jeopardy of being closed, turning as many as 10,000 employees on the street in search of work.

The situation in cabarets is even more serious, since they also are victims of the expense account regulations. A repeal of excise taxes on nightclub admissions could create as many as 30,000 new full-time jobs, according to estimates.

We cannot afford to regard the entertainment business as frivolous: it is an important segment of American life, both to those who depend on it for their livelihoods and for those of modest means who turn for relaxation to the motion pictures, the legitimate stage and the cabarets.

I am today introducing legislation to repeal these admissions taxes in the hope that the administration will encourage such repeal in its anticipated excise tax reduction recommendations.

EAGLE SCOUT, CURTIS FRYE, 1 OF 12 CHOSEN

(Mr. LANGEN (at the request of Mr. GURNEY) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. LANGEN. Mr. Speaker, this morning I had the pleasure and good fortune, along with many other Members of the Congress, to take part in the Boy Scout birthday breakfast held at the Statler Hilton Hotel, an event which helped to launch the 55th anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America.

We were greatly impressed by the 12

young men representing the 12 Boy Scout regions across the Nation, who are here to make a "report to the Nation." They will convey to the President and to other officials of Government and Congress information concerning some of the accomplishments of the Boy Scouts of America during 1964.

This occasion today was particularly thrilling for me, since 1 of those 12 boys lives in the Seventh Congressional District of Minnesota, which I have the privilege to represent. He is Curtis Frye of Fergus Falls, a young man who has not only made an excellent mark in scouting, but is respected in his community as an outstanding young citizen. We are indeed proud that he was chosen to represent our region.

We in the seventh district are justifiably proud of the caliber of young men being developed through Scouting. Curtis Frye is the third of our young men to appear here in Washington since 1961 as 1 of 12 regional representatives reporting to the Nation.

Such outstanding young men as these have been coming to Washington during Boy Scout Week each year since 1948 to render this service. This year's representatives participated in the breakfast program representing the over 5½-million of their fellow Boy Scouts and Scouters. Each of the 12 report to the Nation Scouts has attained the rank of eagle and has distinguished himself in many other ways. During the breakfast the young men proudly introduced their Congressmen and Senators who were special guests of the Scouts on this occasion. Being introduced by our own representative, Curtis Frye, was indeed a great honor for me.

The 64th Congress issued a charter to the Boy Scouts of America on June 15, 1916, and next year we will observe the 50th anniversary of that charter, the first to any youth serving agency.

Gen. Bruce C. Clarke, U.S. Army, retired—served as master of ceremonies at the breakfast and the chief scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America. Mr. Joseph A. Brunton, Jr., told us of the activities connected with the observance of Boy Scout Week throughout the Nation this year. He expressed the appreciation of the movement to the Congress, the executive branch of our Government and to cooperating organizations throughout the country who worked with and helped the Boy Scout movement during the past year. It was announced that the membership of the scouting program at the end of 1964 was 5,585,000 with more than 140,000 scouting units serving boys in all sections and territories of the United States. Among the outstanding accomplishments last year were the sixth national jamboree at Valley Forge, Pa., in July which was attended by 52,124 boys and leaders; and the dedication of a memorial in the ellipse here in Washington last November, called the commemorative tribute which honors the volunteer leaders of Scouting during its first 50 years.

In connection with the jamboree special presentations were made to the De-

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partment of Defense and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for their support of this and previous jamborees. Secretary Anthony J. Celebrezze accepted the award for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and Gen. Harold Johnson, Chief of Staff of the Department of the Army, for the Department of Defense. Mr. Brunton announced that the next world jamboree will be held in the United States during 1967. It will be attended by representative groups of Scouts from more than 84 Scout associations around the world.

Mr. Brunton outlined a new and far reaching program entitled "Breakthrough for Youth" which will be launched this year and aimed at reaching and serving greatly increased numbers of boys throughout the country, especially in hard to reach urban and rural areas. He said:

We are aware and concerned today that there are still tens of thousands of boys who have no unit within their reach, in spite of the annually increasing membership of the Boy Scouts of America over the years. The Boy Scouts of America feels a keen awareness of its responsibilities to the Nation to see that these boys have the opportunity to belong and to develop ideals and physical well being which are conducive to good citizenship and character.

The Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge, Pa., was recognized by the Boy Scouts of America for successful completion of a special program in citizenship, entitled "Strengthen America's Heritage," and which was called the largest single exercise in citizenship training ever undertaken by a youth agency. Dr. Kenneth D. Wells, president of the Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge, read 1 of the 36 winning essays for which the Freedoms Foundation presented its Nathan Hale Youth Patriotic Award. More than 35,000 Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts and Explorers submitted statements in this contest. It was reported that 1,361,938 individual boys actively shared in this program during the past year and that nearly 60,000 Scouting units across the country conducted activities aimed at "Strengthening America's Heritage," including nearly 40,000 special camp fires called American Heritage Camp Fires, the first of which was conducted at the national jamboree.

#### SOVIET TINDERBOX

(Mr. DERWINSKI (at the request of Mr. GURNEY) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, too often the interpretation of the State Department of internal conditions in the Soviet Union is based on the false premise that the U.S.S.R. is a monolithic State ardently supported by all of its residents. The opposite is truly the case although the public is too rarely provided with news and commentary emphasizing the anti-Soviet spirit of individual national groups within the U.S.S.R. Therefore, I am especially interested in directing to the attention of the Members an article which appeared in the Saturday, Febru-

ary 6 New York Journal American by Columnist Guy Richards. I ask leave to place it in the RECORD at this point.

#### SOVIET TINDERBOX: UKRAINIANS STIRRED UP BY SLAYING

(By Guy Richards)

The itch for freedom is a curiously variable force which has probably caused more wars, upsets and surprises than any other.

Its harvest of surprises is especially interesting. They're rooted to the cyclic nature of the itch.

Not all peoples have it in the same degree. Those who feel it most strongly in certain years of a certain decade may scarcely notice it 10 years later.

The docile aborigines of Australia have never felt it very strongly. Neither have the tribe-ridden Arabs. And the Polynesians of American Samoa were given a sample inoculation and thereafter made it clear they wanted no part of it.

Many a liberty-loving Frenchman, willing to murder anyone who challenged his right to denounce his own government leaders, wouldn't lift a finger to save the last vestiges of France's oversea empire from passing out of the family.

So the itch not only produces paradoxes. It produces hypocrisies which so aggravate it that it often becomes an epidemic strong enough to spark a revolution.

#### TROUBLE BREWING FOR THE RUSSIANS

Taxation without representation proved to be the final fuse for our Revolution and now the Soviet Union may be about to endure some of the wracking ordeals suffered, for somewhat different reasons, by the bumbling monarchy of George III.

Ingredients for an explosion are present and are fast building up. In the first place, in the field of nauseating hypocrisy, the U.S.S.R. is without a rival on the face of the earth.

Here is a nation holding a whole galaxy of captive states in the grip of its army and secret police, while at the same time pretending its heart bleeds for the "liberation" of oppressed peoples everywhere. What a mockery! Look at Hungary.

Red China—every bit as aggressive—has never tried to strain anyone's credulity about being interested in peaceful coexistence with the West.

Secondly, within the broad confines of Russia and her satellites, are millions of people who have always felt the itch for freedom intensely: notably in Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Ukrainian Union Republic and the Tartar Autonomous SSR. Of these, the ones most keenly feeling the impulse at the moment are reportedly the Baltic populations, the Ukrainians and the Tartars.

Thirdly a fuse has started to burn. It's a lulu and it's burning in the Ukraine, the great black earth belt north of the Black Sea which harbors a population of 43.5 million.

Those millions go a long way to feeding the rest of Russia, and ever since the 18th century days of Ivan Mazeppa, Hetman of the Ukraine, inspirer of the romantic movement enlivened by the great poet, Taras Shevchenko (who, in turn, inspired Lord Byron, Victor Hugo, Franz Liszt and even Alexander Pushkin), they've always done their best to kick free from the Russians.

The last time was during the German invasion of World War II. That almost succeeded.

What has relit the old Ukrainian fuse is the combination of a brutal political assassination, a book about it and the elevation in the Russian hierarchy of one of the men who masterminded it.

The assassination in Munich, Germany, in 1959, was that of Stephen Bandera, Ukrainian nationalist leader. He was murdered by a

KGB-trained agent, Borgan N. Stashinsky, who used the relatively clueproof cyanide spray gun.

The book about it is "Political Assassination" by a West German, Hermann Raschhofer. (He writes that the murder caused the CIA to reinvestigate the death of 150 politicians who appeared to have died naturally.) It is being distributed in the United States by the Boniface Press, in Philadelphia, Pa.

#### PLOTTER BECOMES DEPUTY PREMIER

The man who helped plan the murder, and who has since risen from KGB boss to deputy premier of the U.S.S.R., is Aleksander N. Shelepin.

This trinity—a murder, a book, and a high promotion—is reportedly having an abrasive effect in Europe, and especially in the Ukraine. It has been translated in several languages. It spells out move by move how the murder of powerful insurgents has become a state policy of the U.S.S.R.; how the opposition (in this case West German intelligence) was deliberately framed to look like the guilty one; and how planners and perpetrators were rewarded.

Bandera was an Ukrainian hero. He was a white flame of the nationalist movement. The dossier of his cold-blooded extermination and of the projected quick followup murder of Yuroslav Stezko, head of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations headquartered in Munich, is gaining a prairie-fire readership among those anxious to find the real face of the Kremlin under the smiling facade.

The book makes instructive reading for citizens of the Congo, the United States, South Vietnam, Iran, and Burundi, to name a few, who have recently lost government leaders via the assassination route.

#### AN IMPACT FELT IN UNITED STATES

It's having an impact on the more than 2 million Americans of Ukrainian descent who seem to know very well what it means when political assassination is as firmly entrenched as Russian policy as social security is as American policy.

The lesson is being rammed home, too, in their major English-language publications, the Ukrainian Bulletin, the Ukrainian Weekly and the Ukrainian Quarterly Review. The editor of all three, Walter Dushnyck, a veteran of the Army's World War II campaigns in the Pacific, told the Journal-American:

"The Bandera assassination demonstrates the eternal Russian fear of the Ukrainians' loyalty to the Ukraine. As long as Ukrainian freedom fighters exist anywhere in the world, the Russian Communist bosses know they're insecure—and they are."

This timely and vivid description of the nationalistic seething within the Ukraine is reflected by the Baltic peoples, Armenians, Cossacks, and other groups held captive within the Soviet empire.

We must emphasize to our State Department that diplomatic, economic, and information pressure should be brought to bear upon the Soviet Union so that the colonial practices of that Government might be terminated. It is with a sense of frustration that I recognize the State Department unwillingness to deal firmly with the Soviet threat. Therefore, articles such as this one by Mr. Richards serve a most helpful, timely role in providing the public with proper information from within the U.S.S.R.

(Mr. MOORE (at the request of Mr. GURNEY) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)